

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1899.

NUMBER 39

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## Travellers' Directory.

**São Paulo:**  
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## Official Directory

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## Church Directory

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JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

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IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 234, Rua d' Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN E. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays; 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

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Dr. Brissey, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernia, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Dr. Carlos Fedhagen: Offices: No. 20, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, 2 to 4 p. m.; residence: No. 57, Rua Marquez de Abrantes.

## Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. R. A. W. Sloan, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

## WEST COAST ITEMS.

The Chilean customs revenue in July amounted to \$5,40,602 dollars.

A Lima telegram of the 24th says that groups of revolutionists have invaded Abancay and Cotabambas.

A Lima telegram of the 22nd says that the old church of the S. Francisco convent has been burned, including many treasures of historic value.

Chili has sent two doctors to Paraguay to study the bubonic outbreak there. In all probability they will find themselves studying typhoid instead of bubonic pest.

Lima telegrams state that the insurgent chief Durand is surrounded by government troops. But, it should be said, we are not accepting official reports with much avidity just now.

Chili has adopted prompt measures against an invasion of the bubonic pest from Paraguay. The passes of the Andes are to be guarded even—which looks rather like restrictions against Argentina.

The chamber of deputies is once more in a chaotic condition. Everybody wants to rule and nobody wishes to obey. Legislation is completely at a standstill, and the condition of affairs is of such a nature as to make outlookers despair of party government. One thing is discernible in the chaotic political atmosphere of congress, and that is a new symptom of paper issue.—*Chilian Times*, Aug. 19.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

Secretary Miura, of the Japanese legation at Rio de Janeiro, is visiting Buenos Aires.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 22nd says that the senate has approved the financial projects of President Roa by a vote of 20 to 8.

On the 13th inst. the Argentine minister delivered to the conversion office 1,750,000 ten cent pieces and 500,000 five cent pieces of the new nickel issue.

On the 23rd the Argentine senate approved the financial project of Dr. Pellegrini. The dishonesty of the scheme seems to have no terrors for the average machine legislator.

It is stated that the Argentine government has made an abatement of 30 per cent in its railway tariffs on merchandise in transit destined for Bolivia. Some of Argentina's neighbors might initiate this with advantage to themselves.

A Sunday's telegram from Buenos Aires says that the Catamarca provincial government immediately shot three of the rebel leaders who were captured in the first combat. The reports of the casualties are conflicting. The federal garrison at Santiago del Estero has been sent to Catamarca to assist in quelling the outbreak.

The imports into Uruguay during the first half of the current year were valued at \$1,993,763, against \$1,246,372 in the same period of 1898. The exports in the same period were \$21,605,123 this year and \$18,250,026 last year, of which slaughter house products covered \$19,586,571 and \$14,922,467 for the respective two half years.

What has become of the Jewish colony in northern Argentina? Has it collapsed? We have seen a copy of the will of Clara, Baroness von Hirsch, widow of Baron Moritz von Hirsch, and although half her immense fortune was bequeathed in charity, and to Jewish colonial settlements, there is no mention of the Argentine Hebrew colony.

It is said that the Argentine government proposes to spend a million dollars on sanitary stations at Buenos Aires, La Plata and Bahia Blanca. The money spent on proper sanitary improvements would be much better. It would not enrich jobbers, perhaps, but it would benefit the people and be far more efficacious against epidemic disease.

Telegrams from Buenos Aires state that the Argentine government has resolved not to close its ports against Paraguay, but to impose 10 days quarantine and disinfection. This implies an absurdity. If there is really bubonic pest there, why should quarantine be reduced to ten days, when it is 20 from Portugal, counting from the date of the vessel's departure from the infected port?

Telegrams from Buenos Aires of the 23rd announce a revolution in Catamarca, where the people have revolted against the two or three families which run that province. The national force attacked the rebels and 7 were killed and 14 wounded in the first encounter. The outbreak has been suffocated in the provincial capital, but the revolution is said to be extending in the country districts.

Messrs Hicks and Co are about to start a new sanitary station and lazaretto in the Chico Bank. By the terms of the bill in congress which has received the approval of the respective committee, the concessionaires, will build the necessary moles and dwellings on the bank having separate places for infectious diseases. In compensation for the outlay all vessels arriving in the River Plate will be required to call there for the health visit, pay a charge that shall not exceed four cents gold per registered ton. Separate charges will also be made for fumigation etc., etc.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Sept. 13.

The Argentine government has offered assistance to Paraguay to combat the alleged bubonic pest at Asuncion, which has been accepted. The gunboat "Maipú" has been sent to Asuncion with doctors, medicines, disinfectants, etc.

The Forrest Shipbuilding Company is now finishing for the government two dispatch boats of about fifteen knots each at a cost of twenty-two thousand pounds. At the same time another firm of engineers are building four sets of triple engines for the four tug boats that are being built here for the South Atlantic vigilance service.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

The Argentine admiralty has taken one step in the right direction. Instructions have been given that the River Plate squadron be paid off. The vessels will be laid up as they ought to have been months ago. This will save an expense of several thousands a month but we do not hear that the officers are to be put on half pay whilst they do no work.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

The Montevideo war authorities have reported favorably on a proposal received from a German manufacturing company for purchasing all the present small arms and artillery from the army, which are now out of date, and giving in exchange modern weapons of some worth. This will no doubt be accepted as the present armament of the Uruguayan army is known to be of a very poor order indeed.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

The Buenos Aires and Montevideo newspapers and business men are complaining of the delays in the mails caused by quarantine restrictions—and with good reason. They question the right of Brazil to hold mails in quarantine for a week or more—but, then, what can they do? In the sacred name of protection against a deadly disease, the health authorities are permitted to do just what they please, and in this part of the world we prefer to do what our ancestors did in the middle ages.

Query. Why should sanitary authorities be allowed freely to commit abuses and absurdities any more than they are public officers? Yet the fact is that they use—and more often abuse—an unlimited and irresponsible power, which is allowed to no other officials. We do not see that the fact of a man being a sanitary officer relieves him of responsibility for his acts or of the obligation to respect public interests. If the state were made to pay, as in justice it ought to be, for the injuries and prejudices inflicted by its sanitary officers on unoffending third parties, the dictatorial powers exercised by these gentlemen would soon be reduced to more reasonable limits, and they would be taught that although public health is a very important consideration, there are other interests that have a right to be consulted as well. The above remarks remind us that Uruguay, Argentina and Chile ought to present a heavy bill of damages to Brazil for the injuries caused by the improper and unjustifiable detention of steamers bearing mails, passengers and cargo for their ports.—*Montevideo Times*, Sept. 15.

There is a phase of the so-called conversion scheme which vitally affects the foreign element in this country. Argentina is within the concert of civilized nations in so far as international written and unwritten laws are concerned. Foreigners residing in this republic are perfectly aware that they have to respect the laws of the country and they are equally aware that they have a perfect right to the benefits of such laws and that their respective governments are in duty bound to see that their subjects derive the benefits of such laws. It is the law of the land that the inconvertible paper money in possession of foreigners here, represents gold at par, but they can not claim the conversion of that paper for gold owing to the fact that the paper money is legal tender. That is the law under which foreigners here hold paper money.

That law constitutes the contract whereby the government on the one part and issuer of that paper money, the people on the other, as holder of that paper money. It is an elementary principle at law that no contract can be modified without the consent of the contracting parties. The so-called conversion scheme is nothing more nor less than a substantial modification of that contract by one party without the consent and against the wishes of the other contracting party. As such, the scheme is one of open spoliation and any foreigner holding paper money can carry his claim to the supreme court where justice would, doubtless, be done. A judgment of that court in his favor is binding by law on the E. P. and foreign governments are in duty bound to take up the case of their subjects once the judgment of the supreme court, in that sense, is attained. Foreign resident ministers here could not refuse applications of that character on the part of foreigners resident here, and given the importance of the subject and the enormous interests involved, the foreign element should combine and initiate the necessary movement and action.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Sept. 10.

The following story is told of a witty attention to Mr. Rudyard Kipling. Mr. Leland, proprietor of the Hotel Grenoble, New York, where the novelist stayed during his recent illness, had the originals of all the doctors' bulletins bound into a handsome album, which he presented to Mr. Kipling on the day of his departure for England. The book is entitled "The Sick Man's Burden."

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

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Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,500,000  
 Realized do..... " 900,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 1,000,000

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HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST. London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
 Idem paid up..... " 800,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 820,000

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31 A, Rua 1° de Março

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AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

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Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

P. O. B. 58.

78, Rua da Quitanda

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Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Parr's Bank, Limited, London, J. Henry Schroder &amp; Co., London, Kleinwort Sons &amp; Co., London, A. Kuller &amp; Sons.

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Opens accounts current.

Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and transacts every description of banking business.

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These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 25000, 1 dozen boxes for 125000 and One dozen boxes for 200000. Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

**BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.**

Realized Capital. Rs. 103,616,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 16,787,304\$006  
 Profits in suspense . . . Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Parnambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Brestero, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

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Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

L. &amp; B. BK. vs. B. S. A.

This match was played on Sunday at Icarahy, and resulted in an easy victory for the L. and B. Bank. The score is as follows:

L. AND B. BANK.

1st Innings.

J. B. Mawson, ct. Wilson, b. Willes..... 55  
 F. R. Prior, b. A. C. Wilson..... 19  
 A. L. Stutfield, b. do..... 19  
 P. Barry, ct. Roberts, b. do..... 10  
 A. M. Haddon, ct. Willes, b. do..... 26  
 O. W. Rolls, ct. McIlquham, b. Willes..... 3  
 A. G. C. Blake, ct. Davison, b. Roberts..... 1  
 E. Bailey, b. Roberts..... 0  
 R. M. Dalziel, run out..... 0  
 A. V. Johnson, not out..... 1  
 R. F. Bradford, b. Roberts..... 15  
 Extras..... 1

2nd Innings.

P. Barry, ct. McIlquham, b. Willes..... 11  
 R. M. Dalziel, b. Willes..... 8  
 A. V. Johnson, ct. Robinson, b. Willes..... 7  
 A. M. Haddon, b. Roberts..... 17  
 O. W. Rolls, not out..... 17  
 J. B. Mawson, not out..... 4  
 F. R. Prior..... 0  
 E. Bailey..... 0  
 A. L. Stutfield did not bat  
 A. G. C. Blake..... 6  
 R. F. Bradford..... 6  
 Extras..... 6

BRITISH BANK.

1st Innings.

P. C. McIlquham, b. Stutfield..... 6  
 R. Willes, b. Stutfield..... 27  
 J. J. Lowndes, b. Barry..... 13  
 E. H. Roberts, b. Stutfield..... 0  
 A. C. Wilson, b. Mawson..... 2  
 C. A. Robinson, b. Mawson..... 2  
 D. R. Andrews, b. Mawson..... 0  
 H. T. Gibbon, ct. Rolls, b. Stutfield..... 0  
 H. Evers, not out..... 1  
 C. Nigro, b. Mawson..... 4  
 Extras..... 1

2nd Innings.

E. H. Roberts, b. Mawson..... 1  
 R. Willes, ct. Dalziel, b. Stutfield..... 4  
 C. A. Robinson, not out..... 4  
 A. C. Wilson, ct. Bailey, b. Mawson..... 3  
 P. C. McIlquham, b. Stutfield..... 1  
 D. R. Andrews, not out..... 1  
 A. H. Davison..... 1  
 H. T. Gibbon did not bat  
 H. Evers..... 7  
 C. Nigro..... 7  
 Extras..... 7

**PERNAMBUCO BRITISH AMATEUR RACES.**

CAMPO GRANDE COURSE.

Glorious weather favored what may now be called the "Annual" meeting, which this year occurred on the 8th inst., and Success (capt. S) must be written down as the result. Messrs. H. J. Peruman and S. Jones came forward handsomely, the former with a magnificent "Comp." the latter with a massive "Plate," both of silver. These prizes have to be won twice by the same rider before becoming absolute property.

The course had been nicely prepared and the showers of the previous evening greatly assisted to harden the sand and keep the dust down in the paddock.

Dr. Rawlinson took charge of the immense grandstand and made it gay with bunting and green leaves.

Before noon, the beauty and chivalry of the community put in an appearance, beauty being in lovely frocks and chic millinery; chivalry in all sorts of gets-up.

The president, committee, starters, judges, etc., all worked as if success depended solely on their individual efforts. The ladies also did their share with grace and good-will, whilst the gentlemen jockeys all came up smiling and eager.

Sweepstakes were indulged in by the fair ones as well as the men, bets of all kinds were being offered, stakes and winners by young and middle aged (for here no one ever dreams of growing old).

Luncheon hampers, baskets, etc., were lying all over the place and ample provision for the thirsty and hungry was made by friend Clinie until near the end, when a "Scotch" ran a "short race."

One sporting bet of 1000 to 1 on was offered and taken in the Jones' Plate; and one *lostão* was lost.

Between 2 and 4 o'clock, the scene was very animated. Brazilian friends had come in numbers, the majority, ladies in magnetic costumes and these added to the Britishers must have made the total number present far over two thousand.

Mrs. Estill gracefully presented the splendid prizes to the winners.

Luckily there was not a single spill, or unpleasant thing to mar the gigantic "picnic."

About 30 horses took part in the 13 events got through, all owned by Britishers.

**RESULTS AND REMARKS.**

1.—"Duffers"; 700 metres; 66 kilos

"Nero," G. J. W. Hayes..... 1

"Rainbow," J. F. Riley..... 2

"Cairo," E. G. Patton..... 3

5 ran; Rainbow favorite; won by a length.

2.—"President's"; 1050 metres; catch weights.

"Atlas," C. Brotherhood..... 1

"Oxeye," J. E. Davey..... 2

"Dandy," Dr. Rawlinson..... 3

4 ran; Oxeye favorite; Brotherhood broke a stirrup leather when near the last curve, and his small saddle slipped back, but Tod Sloan like he got on the withers and romped in splendidly.

3.—"Bareback"; 700 metres.

R. Jones..... 1

J. E. Davey..... 2

J. F. Riley..... 3

4 ran; Jones, enjoying it, won easily.

4.—"Pernambuco Stakes."

Mrs. E. Williams' "Caprice," G. J. W. Hayes..... w.o.

5.—"Egg and Spoon"; 600 metres.

7 started, but only two kept the eggs off the ground. S. Jones (on a pacer) won easily from R. Lowe.

6.—"Ladies Stakes"; 1100 metres; 70 kilos.

nominees

"Oxeye," J. E. Davey, Miss M. Brander..... 1

"Craftsman," A. H. Elgee, Miss Williams..... 2

"Black Prince," Dr. Rawlinson..... 3

Mrs. Rawlinson

7 ran; Craftsman was a hot favorite and had his mount kept clear of "Oxeye" in the home straight, the win by a neck would have been reversed.

7.—"Dolls"; 1200 metres.

This was a novelty and caused great fun. Each rider nominates a lady, draws a number, goes to the post 200 metres from dressing point, with the doll undressed.

The ladies, who are standing opposite the grand stand, then draw for dressing.

When the riders rush up they shout their number and throw their dolls to the lady with same number who hurries on the poor thing's dress, throws it back and away go the riders.

Dresser.

J. F. Riley, Mrs. Clunelton..... 1

Dr. Rawlinson, Miss Dowsley..... 2

E. G. Patton, Miss Perman..... 3

Paton's horse bolted, passed 11 o'clock, yet he got back and off almost equal with the Doc.

Mrs. Randolph Thom judged the winning doll as properly dressed.

8.—"Perman Cup"; one mile; 65 kilos.

Owners up

"Craftsman," A. H. Elgee..... 1

"Nero," G. J. Hayes..... 2

"Robert the Devil," R. Jones..... 3

"Craftsman's" race from start to box; "Nero" fought hard.

9.—"Walter"; 600 metres; 50 kilos.

"Oxeye," J. E. Davey..... 1

"Maori," W. E. G. Baxwell..... 2

"Bruto," R. Jones..... 3

Oxeye won gamely, though carrying 25 kilos dead weight.

10.—"Duffers"; 1100 metres; 65 kilos.

"Craftsman," A. H. Elgee..... 1

"Caprice," G. J. W. Hayes..... 2

"Ermitão," C. E. Hammond..... 3

Craftsman (recently from Pará) had the race well in hand with Caprice close up.

11.—"Jones Plate"; 2000 metres; 65 kilos.

"Yukon," H. Harding..... 1

"Rainbow," J. F. Riley..... 2

"Fagan," R. R. Lowe..... 3





## TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

## United States.

SEPT. 18.—Declarations from official sources categorically deny the rumors of an alliance between the South American republics.

SEPT. 19.—A violent hurricane passed over St. John's, Newfoundland, causing 25 deaths and enormous material damages.

The government has authorized the embarkation of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippines en route to Spain.

Yellow fever is increasing rapidly in Key West, where new cases are occurring every day. The means taken to arrest the progress of the epidemic seem to give but little result.

SEPT. 20.—Manilla advices published in New York induce the belief that the American government will shortly commence peace negotiations with Aguinaldo, who proposes to send commissioners to treat of conditions.

The tramway employes, stevedores and stone-masons went out on strike to-day in Havana. Fears are entertained that other bodies of workmen will imitate their example and create disorders in addition to riving business.

SEPT. 21.—The strike is spreading in Havana. About 12,000 men refused to work to-day. There have been no disturbances up to the present, and the city is quiet.

## Spain.

SEPT. 18.—A monster meeting against the new taxes was held in Tarrasa, near Barcelona. The proceedings passed off without any breach of the peace.

The workmen on strike in Barcelona had several conflicts with the police yesterday. Many people were wounded and some 20 were arrested.

SEPT. 19.—Sr. Silvea, the prime minister, informed the cabinet which met in council yesterday that the attempt of the Carlists to foment an insurrection in the north of Spain had completely collapsed. In view of the small encouragement obtained, the divisions amongst the chiefs of the party—which were daily becoming more pronounced—and the impossibility of taking united action, the Carlists had renounced all further attempts.

The supreme military court is trying Admiral Montojo for the surrender of Cavite and the destruction of the Spanish fleet there, by Admiral Dewey's squadron. The prosecution asks for a sentence of perpetual imprisonment to be passed upon the admiral as the commander-in-chief of the Spanish vessels.

SEPT. 20.—The papers announce that yesterday and the day before there were further manifestations in Catalonia in favor of home rule for that province.

SEPT. 21.—The socialist congress in Madrid has entered a protest against the attitude of Great Britain in South Africa, and passed a vote of congratulation to Zola for the victory of the Dreyfus cause in which he proved himself a champion.

## Great Britain.

SEPT. 18.—The meeting in Hyde Park yesterday to protest against the condemnation of Dreyfus was attended by 50,000 people. Many speeches were made and resolutions passed, the only dissentients being two Frenchmen.

Telegrams from Pretoria state that the Boers are massing artillery at the frontier in readiness for an outbreak of hostilities.

In Johannesburg a man named Bab, having expressed hostile views to Great Britain was attacked by workmen. The police interfered and several people were injured.

M. Leroy-Beaumont, the eminent economist, has published an article counselling Kruger to attack the British at once before they have time to finish their war preparations. (The same sort of advice was given by equally qualified non-military men in the *soirante dix*, and Saarbrücken was the result. So also were Metz, Sedan and Paris).

The government received to-day the reply of the Transvaal to the last proposals of Mr. Chamberlain. The reply is unsatisfactory, as the Transvaal now wishes to accept Mr. Chamberlain's proposal for a mixed commission of enquiry into the points at issue, which was refused early in August last. It mentions that the question of language cannot be allowed to come within the scope of the enquiry, that the Raad will not consent to grant electoral rights to the outlanders after five years residence except on conditions, and many of the formerly conceded points have now been withdrawn. The situation has become exceedingly grave, and a sort of semi-war was created on the Stock Exchange. The cabinet is in session, and the press is of opinion that negotiations are at an end. The 42nd battery of field artillery left Bombay yesterday for Durban.

SEPT. 19.—The news of the intended pardon of Dreyfus has been received with great satisfaction in Great Britain. It is reported that Mrs. Dreyfus has arrived in Folkestone, accompanied by Mr. Laboulaye, to find a house in which to live, as Capt. Dreyfus intends to reside in England in future.

The general impression that war with the Transvaal is inevitable has caused South African and stock to go down considerably in the market.

The colonial office is unaware of any further communication having been made by President Kruger to Sir Alfred Milner since the reply to the last ultimatum.

The Times says the Boers are making extensive preparations to invade Natal in case of an outbreak of hostilities, and that they are

rapidly arming the Zulus and Basutos to fight against Great Britain.

The President of the Orange Free State has had a long conference with the United States consul in Bloemfontein on the actual situation. The telegram from Pretoria states that Mr. Reitz, secretary of state, declared that in case of war the Transvaal and Orange Free State have decided to help one another.

Regiments of infantry and batteries of artillery are being got ready in Brisbane, Queensland, for service in South Africa, and in Melbourne volunteers are being rapidly enrolled for the same service.

SEPT. 20.—Transvaal telegrams say that the Boers under arms are demanding the immediate expulsion of all foreigners.

The Afrikaners in Cape Colony say that the Transvaal will make no further concessions, and that unless Great Britain backs down in her demands war is inevitable.

According to the Manchester Guardian, Great Britain has agreed to cede a large tract of territory in British East Africa along the frontiers of Abyssinia down to Lake Rudolf, north-east of Victoria Nyanza, to Menelik. (We presume the two zebras sent to the Queen lately were not the *quid pro quo*).

Oporto telegrams to London say that the mob there has stoned the public health office as a protest against the sanitary measures being enforced.

SEPT. 21.—Another meeting of the cabinet has been called for to-morrow to discuss the Transvaal question. There are still hopes of a peaceful solution being arrived at.

Sir William Harcourt, in the course of a speech yesterday, said the jingo press was aggravating the Transvaal crisis to provoke war, when it is still possible to avoid it by making mutual concessions. Such a war, in his opinion, would be an inhuman one, and an unequal one.

Sir A. Milner telegraphed to President Steyn of the Orange Free State, informing him that Great Britain counted on his neutrality in case the Transvaal question could not be settled amicably.

SEPT. 21.—The Cape burglers, fully armed, are prepared for immediate action against the Transvaal. From Yokohama is reported the discovery of the bacillus of dysentery.

## France.

SEPT. 18.—The anti-semitic capitalists in Brussels have withdrawn large sums deposited in the banks there. (The particular motive is not stated).

The senate, sitting as supreme court, heard to-day the demand of the attorney-general for the prosecution of the men charged with conspiracy. The session was a private one, but the documents produced by the prosecutor gave *prima facie* evidence of an attempt to overthrow the present form of government, and by 244 votes to 32 it was decided to submit the case to a select committee of enquiry.

The greatest precaution was taken to prevent disturbance outside the Luxembourg palace and the neighborhood was calm.

SEPT. 19.—The ministry has resolved to grant a free pardon to Capt. Dreyfus. President Loubet has concurred with this decision.

Senator Auguste Schœner Kostner, vice-president of the senate, died to-day at the age of 66 years. (The deceased statesman made a large fortune in commerce, and outside of his official position earned a world wide reputation during the past two or three years by his open advocacy of the revision of the Dreyfus case. He was only prevented from giving his evidence in favor of Dreyfus, at Rennes, by the illness which proved fatal).

M. Decrais, colonial minister, has now received an official report from St. Louis, Senegal, confirming the murder of Col. Klobb and his officers by Capt. Voilet. The murdered officer was sent to relieve Voilet, who ordered his Senegalese soldiers to fire upon him. The other officers of Voilet's mission were not present at the time.

The select committee of the senate appointed to examine into the charges of conspiracy is composed of MM. Berenger, Clotet Chavean, Deville Cordelet, Dusolier, Cazot, Mareillet and Tillaye. The first meeting was held to-day, and it is expected that the decision will be given about the end of November.

M. Henri Rochefort has written a violent article in *L'Intransigent*, advising a boycott against all English products in revenge for the attitude of Great Britain in the Dreyfus case. The *Temps* counsels the government to close French ports against all ships from Paraguay to prevent the introduction of the bubonic plague from there.

SEPT. 20.—Capt. Dreyfus was set at liberty this morning at 3 o'clock from his prison at Rennes and shortly afterwards took the train to Nantes, without having excited attention. From there he is said to have taken passage to Bordeaux and afterwards to Nice, but the accounts of his wanderings are very conflicting. His wife did not go to Folkestone as reported, but left Rennes to-day with the intention of rejoining her husband in the course of a few days. The decree of pardon is expected to be published in the *Journal Officiel* to-morrow.

The police having intimated their intention to storm *Fort Chabrol* this morning and capture the inmates at all costs, fire escapes, steam pumps, and all the paraphernalia for flooding the house through windows, doors and, if necessary, roof were brought on the scene by firemen in the early morning, in readiness for the assault. This was too ridi-

culous, even for the men who had kept up the stupendous force of voluntary imprisonment for 37 days to the wondrous amusement not only of Paris, but the whole civilized world, and at 4 a. m. Guérin and 12 companions surrendered at discretion. Guérin was immediately arrested, but as there were no warrants out against the others they were allowed to return to their homes. On being interviewed his companions said that Guérin surrendered to save their lives. (The securing force ended appropriately. The man who thought of damping their spirits with a hose would make a splendid theatrical manager who knew how to bring down the house without sacrificing the inmates. The companions of Guérin, on being set free, must have felt like howling idiots on realizing that their 37 days might have been spent in their own comfortable homes instead of being passed in needless privation. There must have been something in the alleged conspiracy, or their conscience would not have made cowards of them.)

SEPT. 21.—General Gallifet, minister of war, has issued a general order to commanding officers informing them that they should bow before the decree pardoning Dreyfus without thought of reprisals. All should forget the past and think only of the future. The decree has been published in the *Journal Officiel*, together with the report of the minister of war on which it was based. The chief reason given was the pacification of the country. (This is unworthy of so brave a man as General Gallifet. Instead of bringing the corruption of the army staff to the surface, and curing the whole body, he has merely cancerised the sores and driven the corruption in again, to reappear later in a more aggravated form. The question cannot be so settled, and militarism will receive another shock when Zola is tried in November.)

Dreyfus is now known to have gone to Carpentras, in the Vaucluse department, to visit his family.

*L'Aurore* publishes a letter signed by Dreyfus in which he announces his firm purpose of going on with his agitation until his innocence has been completely established, and adequate reparation has been done him for the judicial error from which he has suffered. He will probably reside in France.

Great disturbances have taken place in Algiers between the anti-jewish party headed by Max Régis, the ex-mayor of the place, and the police. Attempts were made to hold manifestations against the government for liberating Dreyfus, in front of the commanding officer's house, before the barracks and in the Jewish quarter, but all were frustrated by the police. The police made to arrests and 12 people were injured.

The forest around Cannes have been set on fire, and the soldiers have had to be called out to extinguish the flames.

Nearly 10,000 men are out on strike in Croust and St. Etienne.

## IMPRESSIONS OF BRAZIL METHODISM.

When a foreigner first lands in America he is asked what are his impressions before he has time to form any. My six weeks in Brazil afford too short a time for the wisest conclusions, but I shall gladly give my impressions.

1. No serious variance in opinion marked either the deliberations of the conference or the private conversation of the missionaries. While there was individuality and perfect candor in the expression of opinion, which is necessary in reaching wise conclusions, there was agreement both in special cases and in the general policy to be pursued. Especially pleasing was the agreement between missionaries and natives and the absence of contention. The strength of Methodism in Brazil is found here. The tree so wisely planted should remain undisturbed for healthy growth. To accord to the missionaries the lofty motives which brought them to Brazil and to their sons in the gospel the true devotion which counts not the cost, is a sure condition alike of harmony and of success.

2. The spirit of soul-winning marked alike the sessions and the different charges visited. Our gospel can best justify itself by such fruits as were seen at Petropolis and at Ribeirão Preto when the altar was crowded with penitents, and such results as are following the labors of our brethren since conference in other charges. Results are for those who expect them. To sow sparingly is to reap also sparingly. He that soweth bountifully shall also reap bountifully. May our gospel preach here in Brazil ever be in demonstration of the spirit and of power.

3. A healthy and intelligent sentiment as to the education needed to be done by the Church in Brazil was manifest. The giving of more than sixty-two cents of reis during the last few weeks showed an appreciation of the noble object for which it is to be used in establishing firmly our educational work in Brazil. This means trained preachers and broad-minded and liberal laymen. Already the fruits of training appear among the laymen in that the largest gifts came from those who best appreciate the value of education. It is such trained minds that will be of immeasurable service to the Church of the future.

4. The wide-spread spirit of liberality is one of the most hopeful signs. It was this Macedonian grace that Paul commended so strongly to the Apostolic church. The heartiness with which the preachers and people gave was equalled only by the universal spirit giving. Eye for eye, tooth for tooth, was not impressed by it that they asked to be permitted to share in so noble a work. I saw the

bare-footed laborer subscribe his five hundred reis by the side of the fazendeiro who gave his two cents, and in the same spirit of self-denial. Children committed themselves to the faith of their parents as they pledged certain sums which they intended to earn for this cause. Let the preachers see that opportunity is given to every believer and friend to subscribe to the Twentieth Century Fund. The giving of the money, important as it is, is the least advantage to come from this great movement. Friends will wish to follow their contributions with their lives, and believers will look to the enlarged patronage of institutions to whose upbuilding they have contributed. Granbery College will be a connective bond for the whole Church in Brazil, and the excellent schools of the Woman's Board will be much strengthened by this deepened interest.

With these favorable impressions as to Brazil Methodism I shall labor to secure such enlargement of our plans as to enable us to shortly enter Rio Grande do Sul, and possibly later the region of the Amazons, thus giving one Methodist in Brazil working in harmony and alive to the needs of a people long without the gospel.

E. R. HENDRIX.

Bahia, Sept. 5th, 1899.

## THE VISCONDE DE BARBACENA.

The following notice, with an excellent portrait, appears in the *Graphic* under the title "The oldest living diplomatist":

Felisherto Brandt, Visconde de Barbacena, was born at Bahia, Brazil, on July 3, 1802, and, after a life of continuous work, has reached the age of ninety-seven, not only in possession of all his faculties, but physically more active than an average man thirty years his junior. When captain in the Brazilian engineers, he joined his father, then Brazilian financial agent in London, and acted as interpreter between him and Nathaniel Rothschild during the negotiations for the first Brazilian loan of £30,000,000. Fond of chemistry, he was a favorite pupil of Faraday, and, on his nomination, joined the Royal Institution of Great Britain, of which he is the oldest living member. He was present at the coronation of George IV, and a guest at the great banquet following it. In 1825 he was appointed secretary of legation in London, and in 1830 charged d'affaires in Holland. In 1838 he was appointed president of the province of Rio de Janeiro, and in that capacity was the first authority in Brazil forcibly to stop traffic in slaves, having seized a cargo of them while being landed in the bay of Rio; they were liberated at once and employed on public works for five years, and then allowed to shift for themselves—a notable action which was bitterly resented by the merchants, landed proprietors, and others interested as slave-owners or slave-traders. He was personally engaged in the organization of some of the earlier Brazilian railways, and he still devotes himself with all the zeal and activity of a young man to the various enterprises in which he is interested. He was the first man vaccinated in Brazil, his father, Felisherto Brandt, having introduced vaccination to that country from Lisbon by means of negroes successively vaccinated on the voyage. His father also introduced steam navigation into Brazil.

The Visconde is twenty-third in direct male descent from Godofredo de Barros, born 1106, and created Duke de la Base Louraine, by the Emperor Henry V., through Jean III, Duc de Brabant, and his grandson, John de Brabant, on whom he conferred the Seignorie of Alost. Ambrosio Brandt, eighth in descent from John, settled in Brazil.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*Carta Geographica do Estado de S. Paulo.* We have received the first sheet of the map of the state of São Paulo according to the surveys of the Comissão Geographica e Geologica under the direction of Dr. Orville A. Derby. This sheet covers the district extending from Santos on the south to São Paulo from Santos on the north. The triangulation was under the direction of Mr. H. E. Williams. It is probably the first map drawn from accurate surveys in South America, and both in detail and finish is a credit to the commission under Dr. Derby's charge. Other sections, we understand, will soon follow, and in time São Paulo will enjoy the distinction of possessing an accurate map of the state.

*Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, for the year 1898-99.* Issued August 1899. This issue includes the new charter of the Corporation, which received royal assent on 25th July 1898. For the first time, we believe, Brazil begins to figure in this record of defaulting states and companies—the Itana railway (now União Sorocabana-Itana) 6 per cent first mortgage debentures not having been paid since January 1898. The coupons up to that time were constantly in arrears, and those of July 1898, January 1899 and July 1899 are in default. According to a letter addressed to President Campos Salles 27th February 1899 (unanswered) the Sorocabana company has failed to redeem its bonds since January 1893, and has defaulted on its debenture coupons for 1898 and 1899.

*Mrs. Timid.*—"Did you ever find a man under the bed?"

*Mrs. Bluff.*—"Yes; the night we thought there were burglars in the house, I found my husband there."

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign assets, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 26th, 1899.

Thus far the prime source of life for this country has been its commerce. A few great industries, such as the production of coffee, sugar, rubber, tobacco, etc., have contributed to the wealth of the planters and their sales for exportation have furnished the government with ample facilities for remittances abroad in settlement of national obligations, while the duties levied upon such exports have furnished an abundant revenue. But the principal source of revenue, however, has been the foreign commerce of the country—the import duties levied on what we eat, drink and wear. The economic conditions of the country have heretofore compelled Brazil to import almost everything needed for the common uses of life, such as clothes, bread, shelter, etc. In the last decade, however, under the stimulating influence of protective duties, a great many industries have sprung up to supplant the expensive imported product, and the result has been a great loss of revenue without much gain for the consumer. As no special taxes were at first levied on the national product, the loss to the revenue was total, and in seeking compensating sources the taxes were still further increased on other imported articles. Recently the necessities of the national treasury have led to the imposition of consumption taxes on these national products and, to compensate them, on similar imported articles. But, to the surprise of the government, these taxes are not producing the results anticipated. Instead of getting more revenue, they are actually receiving less. And any further increase will certainly produce no other result! And now we propose to tell the government once more why it is that increased taxation, in cases like this, will not produce more revenue. It is simply this—taxation has become excessive; it has long since passed the limits of profitable results. The people can not afford to pay the prices resulting from taxation and depreciated currency. And they are therefore diminishing their consumption, and wherever possible they are using inferior articles. If the government and congress do not believe this, let them disguise their identity and come down among the merchants and people and learn for themselves. Let them ask why it is the importers are idle and disheartened; let them talk with the shopkeepers about the volume of their daily sales and the difficulties of collecting accounts; let them go into the small workshops and offices and ask why their benches are empty and their machines are idle; and then let them buttonhole the landlord's collectors and ask how their tenants are paying up. To state it in another way: Our small industries are decaying, and there is less employment for skilled and unskilled labor; the shops have less to do and are employing fewer hands; the intermediaries in trade are finding less to do and are therefore reducing their expenditures; consequently there is less money in circulation, diminished

ability to buy even at old prices, and much less at the higher prices caused by new taxation; there is diminished buying on the part of the jobber and less importation; and, therefore, there is a greatly diminished revenue from imports. If this statement of the situation is doubted, we will leave it to the merchants of this city to say whether we are right or not. We are earning but little, and consequently we can buy but little. Increasing taxation will only compel us to curtail expenditures still more; it will increase our sufferings, and will not benefit the revenue. No one wishes to see the government deprived of a liberal revenue—a revenue amply sufficient to meet every necessary expense. But when it is found that the revenue required can not be raised simply because the people are too poor to supply it, then the wiser course to pursue is to cut down expenditures. If we can not afford to keep up a large army and navy without running into debt and over-taxing ourselves, then let us reduce them to smaller proportions, or do away with them altogether. There is no possible justification for keeping up these two services when to do so we must ruin commerce and industry and plunge the people into extreme distress, simply to eke out a bare living. There is no credit in a military establishment created and maintained with the life-blood of the nation, and even with such an armed force there is no strength in a nation whose people are discontented and impoverished. Better, far better a nation of prosperous, contented people, than a nation bristling with bayonets and girdled with ironclads. And in the extremity of war, the nation whose citizens are prosperous and wealthy will have, in the long run, the better chances of victory.

## CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts of the five principal custom-houses in Brazil in the eight months from January 1st to August 31st in the years 1898 and 1899:

<i>Rio de Janeiro:</i>		
8 months, 1898	55,284,472\$437	
" 1899	49,289,947\$139	
Decrease.....	5,994,525\$298	
<i>Santos:</i>		
8 months, 1898	25,414,897\$135	
" 1899	19,858,751\$800	
Decrease.....	5,556,146\$335	
<i>Bahia:</i>		
8 months, 1898	13,469,485\$536	
" 1899	11,335,547\$735	
Decrease.....	2,113,937\$801	
<i>Pernambuco:</i>		
8 months, 1898	12,199,843\$292	
" 1899	10,539,449\$330	
Decrease.....	1,669,393\$962	
Total decrease at four custom-houses.....	15,334,002\$396	
<i>Pará:</i>		
8 months, 1899	17,144,675\$627	
" 1898	13,892,610\$536	
Increase.....	3,252,065\$291	
Net decrease at the five custom-houses.....	12,081,937\$105	

From the foregoing it will be seen that of the five principal custom-houses in Brazil the only one whose receipts have increased is that of Pará and that the net decrease in receipts at the five custom-houses is 12,081,937\$105. It will perhaps be asserted that in compensation the premium on the gold received in part payment of import duties and the product of the new consumption taxes more than cover the decrease in customs receipts. Properly speaking, however, the so-called compensation is in reality no compensation at all, being in fact quite the reverse.

In the first place the gold duty is not an additional tariff rate, but consists of a percentage of the regular rates, collected for a special purpose in gold drafts prepared for remittance abroad. It is not converted into currency and is never entered on the books as yielding more than the ordinary result. In the customs returns it is treated like other receipts

and no account whatever is taken of the circumstance that it represents more than the nominal product produced by a common tariff rate. To form a correct conclusion as to the movements of trade, one must ignore the circumstance that 10 per cent of the import duties were collected in gold.

And then, in the second place, the consumption taxes and the collection of part of the duties in gold are a grievous burden on an over-taxed and impoverished people and contribute in no small degree to aggravate the wretched situation of which the decrease in customs receipts is a symptom. Depriving productive industries of the means required for their development and in many instances for their very existence, it diminishes the country's ability to meet its obligations. In our opinion, if the government persists in its shortsighted and narrow policy of burdensome taxation and fails to adopt the genuine retrenchment policy which the situation imperiously demands, it will be utterly impossible for Brazil at the end of the moratorium to resume the payment of interest on its foreign debt.

The offer of the Argentine government to send assistance to Asunción to combat the alleged outbreak of bubonic pest in that city, deserves hearty commendation. An outbreak there is particularly dangerous for Argentina, of course, but still the latter might have declared non-intercourse and enforced it, to the infinite distress of Paraguay. As we all know, the Paraguayans are extremely poor, and are to a certainty wholly unprepared to resist the spread of any epidemic disease. To leave them alone would be to leave them to their own destruction. We are glad, therefore, to see the Argentines offering them assistance. It is an act of generosity that, over and above all motives of self-preservation, reflects the greatest credit upon them.

We have been for some years urging an international convention in regard to quarantines in order to check the abuses and extortions suffered by merchants and travellers. Now that Argentina is arranging to create a new and costly quarantine station, the necessity for some such convention is all the greater. It is essential, in our opinion, that the power to decree quarantines should be greatly restricted and the countries imposing them should bear all expenses and pay for all losses. This is simple justice, and nothing more. In ninety-nine cases of every hundred, the merchant and traveller are innocent victims of these arbitrary restrictions, and it is grossly unjust that they should have to bear all the costs and losses. And very often, quarantines are imposed without reasonable justification, and with more than a suspicion that it is done for the profit of the harpies who run the quarantine stations. Let the government pay the costs and then these abuses will be less frequent.

This pardon of Captain Dreyfus may be accepted as an act of clemency, but it will never be accepted as an act of justice. The civilized world will look upon it as an exhibition of weakness on the part of the government and also as a concession to the military classes. We see by our home papers that many sharp observers stated some time ago that the military court was hostile to Dreyfus, that it paid very little attention to his witnesses, and that the decision would be against him. It was evident that no count composed of military officers would decide against the opinions and wishes of the general staff. But for that wider and better court, public opinion, the testimony was more than sufficient to show that Dreyfus is innocent, and that he has suffered terribly from a conspiracy of tricky, unscrupulous general officers. And public opinion will continue to demand his rehabilitation and the punishment of his persecutors. There can be no compromise in a question of this character, for it involves the moral character of the French army and nation, as well as justice to a cruelly injured man. Dreyfus has a right to his acquittal, and justice demands the punishment of Mercier and his co-conspirators.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPT. 18.—*Senate*.—Senator Antonio Azeredo spoke on the Matto Grosso question. The senate discussed the conscription bill.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the political disturbances in Niteroy, the general revenue bill and the senate's amendments to the bill for the repression of crime.

SEPT. 19.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the political disturbances in Niteroy, the general revenue bill and the senate's amendments to the bill for the repression of crime. Deputy Alcindo Guanabara introduced a bill for increasing the salaries of the employés of the department of interior.

SEPT. 20.—*Senate*.—The bill fixing the pay of members of the next congress was voted in 3rd discussion. The senate discussed the bill for cancelling the indebtedness to the treasury incurred by officers and soldiers killed in the war in Bahia.—*Chamber of De-*

*puties*.—The chamber discussed the political disturbances in Niteroy. Deputy Clucinato Braga introduced a bill on agricultural banking establishments. Deputy Rodolpho Paixão in a speech on the general revenue bill spoke in favor of reducing the duty on foreign salt. Brazilian salt, he asserted, is unsuitable for curing meat. Deputy Alcindo Guanabara introduced a bill for increasing the salaries of employés of the board of health. Deputy Erico Coelho offered a motion for congratulating the Italian people on the anniversary of the occupation of Rome. The motion was opposed by Deputy Guedella Mourão.

SEPT. 21.—*Senate*.—By a vote of 21 to 19 the senate sustained the prefect's veto of the resolution of the municipal council granting to Messrs. William Reid & Co. for 40 years the exclusive right to provide electricity power in this city.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the bill for converting the old museum building into a court-house, the general revenue bill and the tariff bill.

SEPT. 22.—*Senate*.—The senate refused to sustain the prefect's veto of the resolution of the municipal council annulling the reduction of the salaries of municipal employés. Among the bills voted were the following:—in 3rd discussion, bill for regulating the administration of the Asylo dos Invalidos da Patria and bill for cancelling indebtedness to the national treasury incurred by officers and soldiers killed in the war in Bahia; in 2nd discussion, bill adopting the penal code framed for the navy and extending it to the army.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the budget of the department of finance. In the 3rd discussion of the congressional election bill the chamber adopted the substitute bill introduced by Deputy Rangel Pestana. The vote on the general revenue bill was commenced.

SEPT. 23.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 2nd discussion a deficiency appropriation of 39,952\$500 for the war department and one of 50,000\$ in gold for the department of foreign affairs. The bill adopting the penal code framed for the navy and extending it to the army was voted in 3rd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—In discussing the budget of the department of finance Deputy Ildefonso Alvim criticised the transactions of the government with banking establishments and censured the refusal of the chamber to adopt Deputy Galeão Carvalhal's motion to ask for information on this subject.

## COFFEE NOTES

—The coffee dealers of Porto Rico have sent a representation to the United States government against the injustice done them in the specifications for supplies for the army and navy. These specifications call for Mocha and Java for the officers, and Rio for the men. The dealers claim that the high grades of Porto Rican coffees are finer and cheaper than Mocha and Java, and that the common grades are far superior to Rio. As the Spanish market is now closed to Porto Rican coffee, they claim, and with reason, that a market should be found for them in the United States.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Small-pox is still making ravages at various points in the state of Pará.

—The fasting exhibitor Succí began a twenty days fast at São Paulo on the 18th inst.

—On the 22nd inst. the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro finally succeeded in electing its officers.

—About 3,000 people from the *serfies* of Bahia have taken refuge at Itambacury, Minas Geraes, because of the drouth and famine in their own state.

—The Barbacena Sanatorium has been transferred to the Baía da República, its principal creditor. By and by the bank will transfer it to the government, of course.

—An increasing state of lawlessness and political disorder in the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Matto Grosso, Paraná, Ceará and Rio de Janeiro, does not inspire much confidence in republican institutions, nor in the national government.

—If there is any satisfaction in looking at a hungry man, the Paulistas can now do it at a milreis the peep. And, it may be said, the money thus paid will contribute toward his dinners after the trial is over. It is one way of getting a living—without work.

—The São Paulo prefect has given orders that theatres and other places of diversion shall be opened to the public only half an hour before the hour marked for beginning the representation. This is designed to prevent unnecessarily long hours for the police.

—The Paraná state assembly proceeded to count on the 20th inst. the votes cast in the gubernatorial election of the 20th ult., and with the result that the official candidate, Dr. Xavier da Silveira, was declared elected. There seems to have been frauds even in the counting.

—A planters club was organized at Juiz de Fora a few days ago. They appointed a committee to visit the governor to ask for a reduction in the export duties on coffee, a reduction in railway tariffs, and some modification in the mutual traffic between the Central and certain branches.

—In spite of the alarming reports that were circulated the political disturbances in Niteroi were not renewed last week.

—Telegrams from Paraná report barbarous crimes committed in that state from political motives. At Itapozina a member of the opposition party was killed on the 6th inst. and at Sero Azul another member of that party was assaulted, beaten, shot and handcuffed. Both of these crimes are attributed to the police.

—Dr. Apolinario Porto Alegre telegraphs from the state of Rio Grande do Sul that his life and property are in danger from the castillistas and that the federal judge declares that he is impotent to protect him. He says that he wishes personal security long enough to enable him to wind up his affairs and leave the state.

—During the month of July the exports from Pará to Europe included 479,540 kilos of rubber, 108,204 kilos of cocoa, 9,500 hides and 9,007 hectolitres of chestnuts. In the same month Pará sent to the United States 299,860 kilos of rubber, 12,460 kilos of cocoa, and 13,838 hectolitres of chestnuts.

—A new company was formed in London on the 5th ult. to take over and work the property of the Brazilian Street Railway Company, which was founded in 1868. The new company is to have a capital of £120,000 in £1 shares. The first directors are Messrs. W. B. Hawkins, A. G. Kendall, W. Martineau, S. J. Wilde and T. Comber.

—The Colonia Campos Salles at Fumil, São Paulo, which was put in steam tramway communication with Campinas on the 18th inst., now comprises 70 families, Brazilians, Germans and Swiss. Two hundred houses have been built, and the land is divided into lots of 5, 6 and 7 alqueires. The colonists are employed raising cereals and vegetables, and in preparing dairy products.

—The *Provincia do Pará* has discovered another man's nest. It says that Lt. Col. G. G. Martins, a Bolivian officer, has been trying to buy the rubber estate on the Rio Acre belonging to Capt. Leite de Ceará, and offered as high as 1,500,000 for it. He is also said to be after other rubber estates. Well, suppose he is? Does the *Provincia* object to his buying rubber estates?

—Some time ago the building occupied by the Theropolis municipal council was burned down, and with it were destroyed the records of the council and the revenue collector's office. A police inquiry just made public charges that the fire was criminal and holds the secretary and *escrivão* responsible, and also accuses the president of the council of being compromised in the matter.

—A romantic case is reported from Porto Alegre. A man there who served as an officer in the Franco-Prussian war, but who had to leave Germany on account of amorous affairs, has been left a million florins by a brother at home. The German consul found him undergoing a term of imprisonment for stealing 200 reis, (about three-halfpence) to stave off hunger.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The Acre provincial government has decreed that the civil, criminal and commercial laws of Brazil shall have full force in that newly created state until it can create laws of its own. Portuguese will be the official language, and Brazilian money will be legal tender. President Galvez has likewise decided that his official acts shall be published in the *Commercio do Amazonas*, of Manaus.

—The Rio state assembly now trying to sit in Niteroi seems to find it difficult to maintain a quorum. The attractions of the Rua do Ouvidor are too great for serious legislative work. Were we to say that the average Brazilian legislator does not take his duties seriously and is practically incompetent to fulfill them, we would be accused of consistent hostility to the country and of being actuated by bitter prejudices. So we shall not say it. We shall leave it to a subsidized sheet to say not true, contrary—which everyone knows is not true.

—The works of the S. Paulo Railway, Light and Power Co. at the Tietê falls promise to be very important. The company's hydraulic engineer, Mr. Cooper, was to have embarked at New York for Brazil on the 20th inst., and work has already begun in clearing the ground at the falls for the edifices and dam, and for the machinery which has been ordered in the United States. Four turbines of 2,000 horse-power each will be used, which will be delivered before the end of the year. It is expected to have 2,000 men employed by the beginning of November, and the work should be completed in eight months.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—Track-laying for the electric tram service was recommenced in São Paulo on the 15th inst.

—The damages claimed from the Companhia Viação Paulista by the S. Paulo Railway, Light and Power Co. for the suspension of their construction work in the city of São Paulo, are stated to be 2,000,000,000.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* says that in the first half of the present year there was a reduction of 1,923,304,341 in the expenditure on the personnel of the Central railway. That is assuredly a step in the right direction.

—The São Paulo prefect has called upon the Viação Paulista tramway company to pay 30,651,755 into the municipal treasury within thirty days to cover the cost of paving within and at the sides of the rails since May 1st last.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 23rd announced the death of Dr. Salles de Oliveira Junior, president of the Mogiana railway company. His burial on the following day was numerously attended by officials of the state government and of all the railways.

—On the 18th inst. was inaugurated the steam tramway which connects the Fumil colony—known as the "Colonia Campos Salles"—with Campinas. The São Paulo secretary of agriculture and the German and Portuguese consuls were present. The length of the line is 45 kilometres.

—The authorities have sent the documents to the district attorney for the forced collection of 110,322,546 from the Leopoldina Co. for non-compliance with contracts in connection with the Macalé, Barão de Araruama and Santo Eduardo railways. Sentence had been given against the company some time since.

—Through the mediation of Senator Moraes Barros, the minister of finance has decided that passengers on the São Paulo railway paying fares under 15000 at S. Paulo are exempt from the passenger tax. The São Paulo railway proposes to establish a suburban traffic to Piratuba on one side and to S. Bernardo on the other.

—The president of the Jniz de Fôra municipal council has sent a representation to the minister of industry against the excessive tariffs on coffee to the Central, in which he says that planters of that vicinity are beginning to send their coffee to Areal in carts, to be shipped over the Leopoldina line to Rio, the costs being lower by that line.

—Now that the iconoclasm of the republicans has abated and there is less fear of mere names, would it not be an act of true justice to restore the name "D. Pedro II." to the great railway which was built and protected by the late Emperor? No one will deny the services he rendered to Brazil, and it is only just that public acknowledgment should be made of them.

—Track-laying has been begun on the Leopoldina extension from Areal to Entre-Rios, and will be finished to the latter point in about two months. Some bridges are still to be placed in position which will probably delay opening the line until about the end of the year. The company is already receiving considerable freight traffic from the district about Areal, and will assuredly receive more as the line is extended.

—The record for fast railway travelling is held in this country by the Buenos Aires Great Southern, the feat being occasioned on the recent accident to Mr. William White, representative of the company. The special train accomplished the journey between El Puerto and this city in eleven and a half hours, this working out at the rate of sixty five miles an hour. The journey usually takes twenty two hours. This is very good travelling for 740 miles and compares favourably with British and American performances.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Sept. 7.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended Sept. 16, were 419,112,500 as against 397,708,000 in the corresponding week of last year. This increase of 21,404,500 in paper was hampered by a lower exchange this year than last, but nevertheless the conversion into gold reduced the excess receipts of last year over this by £656, and the aggregate receipts for the year to Sept. 16, £385,859, are now only £4,298 less than last year, with every prospect of not only being wiped out, but of showing an increase at the end of the year.

## SHIPPING NOTES

—The German school-ship "Charlotte" arrived here yesterday morning.

—The British gunboat "Beagle" returned to this port yesterday.

—The new torpedo-cruiser "Tanuoy" left Gravesend for Brazil on the 21st inst., to call at Cherbourg.

—The transport "Carlos Gomes" after undergoing repairs, has been sent to Bahia to substitute the "Tupy" in quarantine service.

—It is cable that the Italian str. "Sirio" had six deaths from yellow fever on the voyage home, and has gone into quarantine at Asinara island, Genoa.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 20th inst. reports the floating of the German str. "Witold," which had gone aground on the English banks. She was taken to Buenos Aires.

—It is stated that the United States cruiser "Winnington" at present undergoing repairs at Buenos Aires, will remain at the River for at least four months. She will be employed most of her time in taking soundings and correcting present charts of the Paraná river.

—The Br. bark "Aleona," from Punta Arenas to Falmouth with a cargo of cedar and mahogany, arrived here on the 20th inst. in distress. She experienced severe weather on July 23 and August 5, whilst off Cape Horn. The vessel is partially dismasted, and has sustained heavy loss of yards, sails, and top hamper.

—It is reported that our sanitary masters intend to put the "Nile" in quarantine again because she brings three Matteo Grosso passengers. This will be an unpardonable outrage and merits a prompt protest. There is no proof that the bubonic plague exists at Asunción and it is not asserted that these passengers stopped there. And if they had, why should the "Nile" go into quarantine for it?

—The Lamport & Holt steamer *Eufon*, left Rio on the 20th inst. for Bahia, Pernambuco and New York, with the following passengers: Messrs. José M. Ferreira, Custodio Conto and wife, Francisco V. Saraiva E. Dettmann, J. Kowarick, Henrique Mello, Henry Cathiard, and 39 third-class passengers with 2 first-class and 4 third-class passengers in transit.

—The bark "Cedar Croft" now discharging in the port of Rosario was visited by a thief on Wednesday night who got away clear with the captain's gold watch and chain and a watch worth about £30, also \$200 in cash and important papers. The jewellery and cash did not content the visitor as he took 4 suits of clothes and 2 overcoats. On the same night the ss. "Cniguelachie" had a visit and the captain's pockets emptied. We would warn ships going to Rosario to have a trusty watchman employed at night.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Sept. 4.

—Commander Edward Fitzmaurice Ingfield has been appointed to command H. M. S. *Swallow* in succession to Commander Francis William Keary. Com. Keary has made himself extremely popular on this station, and all who have met him will regret his removal although they congratulate him on his anticipated promotion. Com. Ingfield is not only a fine French scholar; but he has managed to attain a complete control over the Swahili tongue, for which he holds a government certificate as official interpreter. It will not take long for Com. Ingfield to pick up Spanish and Portuguese and be a popular figure on the S. E. coast, but Com. Keary will be a hard man to replace socially.

## LOCAL NOTES

—Gov. Luiz Vianna returned from Bello Horizonte on Saturday last.

—Mr. Charles Akers, the *Times* correspondent for South America, left Montevideo for Valparaiso on the 13th inst. per Pacific ss. "Berar."

—A Turk named Francisco Elias da Silva has become a naturalized Brazilian citizen. How in the world did a Turk become possessed of that name?

—Deputy Lauro Muller, of the "concentration" faction, has left his post here and returned to Santa Catharina. Why not adjourn altogether?

—The government has resolved to interfere in the affairs of the state of Paraná to the extent of assuming control of sanitary precautions on the Paraguay frontier.

—The police are about ready to begin the inspection of domestic servants. To escape this new infliction, we shall have to adopt our servants as members of the family.

—Senator Lauro Sodré left for Pará on Friday last. The "concentração" congressmen seem to find it very difficult to concentrate their energies on their legislative duties.

—We were pleased to see that thorough sportsman and all round good fellow, Mr. H. L. Wheatley, in Rio again during the past week, after his long retirement in Santos.

—If congress needs another proof of the bad state of things in this city, let it look at the sanitary report. The deaths exceed the births, and the departures exceed the arrivals. Does this show prosperity?

—Among the amendments voted to the revenue estimates, is a stamp tax of 100 reis on every fraction of lottery ticket. This ought to be highly productive, as these fractions are very common at 800 reis.

—The two hemispheres are about to be balanced again, for President Diaz, of Mexico, is paying a visit to the United States. Up to this time South America has had the advantage because of President Roca's visit to Brazil.

—Mr. Frank William Peacock Dennis of this city was married in St. Jude's Church, Southsea on the 22nd ult. to Miss Rosa Rebecca Ricketts, daughter of the late Col. Ricketts of the Madras Staff Corps.

—The legislative act which fixes the strength of the army for the ensuing year, has been sanctioned and promulgated by the President. It provides for 800 military students and 28,160 men of all arms. In case of emergency the strength of the army can be doubled.

—March is usually considered our worst yellow fever month, and quarantines are then in full force at the River. Should President Campos Salles go down to Buenos Aires next March, will he be compelled to submit to quarantine, or will an exception be made in his favor?

—Some days ago, the performance at one of the offices being postponed, a man called at the office and demanded the return of the money for his ticket. On the ticket's being examined it was found to be one of six that had been given gratis to the police authorities.

—There was a fight at Bangú, near this city, on the 23rd inst., which resulted in the killing of a bad character named Jacintho Telles de Moraes, and injuries to others. Jacintho was the aggressor, and the man who shot him, Manoel Pinto Gaspar, is said to be a quiet, hard-working man.

—Two drunken soldiers quarreled in the Largo do Machado on Sunday and began belaboring each other with their swords, striking viciously at each other's heads. And the police stood by and never offered to interfere. Unfortunately the men succeeded only in bruising each other's shoulders.

—President Campos Salles has signed the bill cancelling the debt of 5,000 of deceased Col. Tamarindo to the national treasury.

—The rain which fell this morning from half past five until 9 a. m. was torrential, and many of the sewers burst their pipes and flooded the vicinity. The Passetto Publico was afloat at 8 a. m. and the tram-cars had difficulty in passing. The heavy rain, however, must have done good to the surrounding country.

—The passengers by the "Alvares Cabral" are complaining of the brutality with which they were treated at the Ilha Grande quarantine station. They state that their clothes were greatly damaged by disinfection, even white underclothing being completely spoiled. When will officials learn to treat the public with consideration?

—Senator Vicente Machado has now gone up into Minas on a visit. It would be interesting to know how many sessions of the present congress this senator has attended. We venture to say that he has been absent at least two-thirds of the session, and that he has drawn his pay just as though he had been present.

—There were many opinions expressed early last week that war between Great Britain and the Transvaal was only a question of hours. Days have passed, however, and war has not yet broken out. We are still inclined to believe that a pacific solution of the difficulty will be found, which will be just to both parties even if not satisfactory to the jingoes.

—Dr. Pedro Moacyr has addressed a letter to President Campos Salles calling his attention to the case of Dr. Apolinario Porto Alegre, whose personal security is threatened by castillistas in Rio Grande do Sul. In answer to this letter the President's secretary says that the President will take such action in the matter as is consistent with the limits of his constitutional authority.

—We are informed that the Franciscan hospital on Largo da Carioca maintains an isolated pavilion for small-pox on Santo Antonio hill, overlooking Rua da Carioca, and that much small-pox exists in this street. There are cases treated in the houses on that street, which seems to be neglected by the sanitary inspector. It would appear that an investigation is required in this locality.

—During the second half of August there were 625 births, 99 marriages and 693 deaths in this city. There were also 1,153 port arrivals and 4,668 departures. There was an increase of 24 deaths from small-pox over the preceding half month, but we have no paper from which we copy was careful not to report the totals. There is evidently an ostrich in the management of that paper. By ignoring damaging facts he thinks they may be thought not to exist.

—Just as we are going to press we hear that Mr. George E. Cox has returned to Rio. There was no man in all our community so sorely missed during his absence, as we have had occasion to say over and over again while he was away. Rio sportsmen can congratulate themselves, even at the end of the cricket season, that Mr. Cox is once more amongst them. We heartily welcome him and his charming wife to Rio, from which they have been too long absent for their friends.

—According to Dr. David H. Reeder, of Chicago, the chances of infection from small-pox are greatly reduced by personal cleanliness. He recommends a thorough sponging twice a week with warm dilute acetic acid (say, white vinegar), and the use of the same acid in the water in which body clothing is washed. Rubbing the body with good olive or almond oil after using the acid, is also recommended. The theory is that a person whose skin is chemically clean will not readily take the infection.

—Mrs. A. J. Hunter of S. Paulo, who arrived by the *Olinda* from Europe, brought with her some fifteen of her own paintings, chiefly from scenes in her favorite Capri. We have not had the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Hunter's work up to the present, but we hope to do so soon. Artists are fond of Capri, with its heights and its multitudinous steps, and many a famous picture has been shown in the Royal Academy, limiting the life of the antiquated town. Mrs. Hunter could not have pitched on a better place to use her artistic brush.

—The "Associated Press" dispatch from Rio of August 12th, in regard to the festivities in honor of President Roca, seems to be just a trifle out on the unimportant matter of geography. The telegram, as it appeared in the *New York Times*, says:—"The members of the diplomatic corps were present yesterday at a review held in the city of S. Christovão, in the state of Sergipe." In another telegram we see that Sr. Dionysio Cerqueira is still minister of foreign affairs, and Admiral Barbosa minister of marine. It looks as though the telegrams were "padded out" in New York, and by persons whose knowledge and scruple are remarkably evenly matched.

—Many of our older readers will deeply regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Welby, who many years ago was well known here and in São Paulo. Her husband, Mr. R. F. Welby, M. I. C. E., was for some time connected with the engineering staff of the São Paulo railway, and afterwards with the Rio City Improvements Co., the Bahia and Minas railway, and with various local engineering works. Mrs. Welby will be remembered by many of our readers as a lady of exceptional refinement, whose hospitality was as boundless as it was gracious. We have many pleasant recollections of her cozy home in Rua Iudiana, Laranjeiras, and with many others we deeply regretted her return to England many years ago.



—Mr. Edward Pellew Wilson, Conde de Wilson, a well known and highly esteemed business man of this city, died at the Hotel das Paineiras, on the Corcovado, on Tuesday the 19th inst. He was born in Bahia on March 31st, 1832, but the greater part of his life was spent in this capital where he was for many years senior partner in the widely known firm of Wilson Sons & Co., now a limited company. He retired from the active management of the company in 1890, and was then devoted his time and energy more to financial matters. Like many others among the best people in this city, he was arbitrarily arrested in 1894 by orders of the government of Floriano Peixoto, and was held in custody for several days. One of his first acts on being released, we are informed, was to secure the release of a friend who had been arrested, whom imprisonment meant excruciating torture. Mr. Wilson's funeral, from his Laranjeiras residence, was largely attended by the best people of this capital.

## BUSINESS NOTES

—The following very pertinent letter to the minister of finance on the question of a Cambio, signed by »Merchante, appeared in the *Journal do Commercio* on the 23rd inst.: «A firm with large capital and unlimited credit at the back of it, cannot speculate in exchange without losing said credit, while speculators who have failed to pay differences for the last two years are given every facility by the Banks to wreak the market as they think fit, to the detriment of legitimate trade. In no other city in the world would such an anomaly be tolerated, and it is high time that Rio acted in accordance with the other cities.»

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of Sunday reproduces the following ill-tempered extract from the *Commercio do Amazonas* (Manáos), of August 29th: "We have serious news from the Rio Negro. The North Americans—the

everlasting countrymen of Todd—are carrying on a scandalous trade in our territory without the slightest authorization. They have two steamers, after the manner of our own *Sabido* and *America*, which are navigating the waters of Venezuela and Brazil for trading purposes. These steamers came in pieces up to Cacahoera, where they were put together. They come after our rubber, especially in 'Cabidá', and then go to the United States by way of Venezuela. The rubber is taken from the Level, who has resided in Brazil for the past nine years, and who is supplied by a firm in this city, Arango Rosas & Co., has all this year gone to North America. Level is the friend and chum of the Americans, carrying on business with them. The steamers bring American merchandise and sell it in Brazilian territory at 5 per cent. less than ours. It is a contraband trade which can not continue, an inadmissible costing trade. On the Cuculuy frontier there is only one official and two soldiers with worthless arms. What can we do? The Americans are coming far below our condition to carry on this trade, sharing contempt for us. We have a strong case in subject, which demands serious measures from the government of the republic.

Like all the other complaints from Anazonas, the foregoing is undoubtedly a gross exaggeration. If we are not mistaken, the steamers in question were designed to trade on the Orinoco, and if so it may be assumed that they have never appeared at the Negro.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—A recent loan effected in London with Messrs. J. Henry Schroeder & Co. by the state of São Paulo, about which there has been much uncertainty and doubt, seems to have yielded a net result of only 76 ½. The loan was negotiated with Messrs. Knowles & Foster and is for the gross sum of £ 1,000,000. One of the S. Paulo newspapers says that the loan was issued at 90, and that the state has lost £ 133,500 in the negotiation. This the state government denies.

# COMMERCIAL

<i>Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 24th, 1899.</i>		
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000).....	gold.....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000).....	in U. S. coin at \$1.86,65 per \$1000.....	54 75
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian milreis.....	1887 cts	
do of 1 stg. in Brazilian gold.....	8 80	
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day.....		7 11½ d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).....		35½
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper).....		28 75 rs. gold
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold).....	in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per 1 stg.....	15 37 c.
do of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per 1 stg. in Brazilian coin) (paper).....		68 95
Value of £ 1 sterling.....		2952½

## EXCHANGE

Sept. 19.—The official rate of the day in all the banks was  $7\frac{1}{2}$  d. and there was no change. The market opened uncertain, the banks drawing cautiously at  $7\frac{1}{32}$  d. against private paper at  $7\frac{1}{32}$  d. There were many ups and downs during the day, but the extreme was  $7\frac{1}{16}$  d. bills from  $7\frac{1}{32}$  to  $7\frac{1}{16}$  d. and private paper from  $7\frac{1}{32}$  to  $7\frac{1}{16}$  d. As the day's business was done, and the closing prices were bank bills at  $7\frac{1}{16}$  d., against private paper at  $7\frac{1}{32}$  d. for prompt and  $7\frac{1}{8}$  d. for time. The paper mill was weak.

Sept. 20.—The general opening rate was  $7\frac{1}{16}$  d. with the exception of the London & Brazilian Bank which for a time had  $7\frac{1}{2}$  d. posted out. In the

Sept. 30. The Nacional, London & Brazilian and Anglo & Rio de Janeiro banks had 7 5/8% posted out at opening time. The Nacional and Anglo & Rio de Janeiro are its official rate, and the Moutaie and Brazilianische banks 7 9/16 d. In the course of the day, however, the rate of 7 5/8 d. became general in all the banks and was the closing rate. The amount of business done during the day was small. The exchange rate from 7 9/16 to 7 21/32 d. during the day, and private paper from 7 5/8 to 7 23/32 d. The worth of the paper milreis in gold ranged from 280 to 285 reis.

The official rates of the day as compared with those of the corresponding day of last year are as follows:—

1899	1898
------	------

**MARKET REPORT.**  
*Rio de Janeiro, 26th September.*

**Exports.**

[illegible]

The shipments since our last report have been :

56,472	"	"	Europe
1,025	"	"	Cape of Good Hope
2,152	"	"	River Plate, etc.
	"	"	Coastwise

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Sept. 19	New York Br. str.	<i>Buffon</i> .....	28,071	bags.
19	do	do <i>Newlin</i> .....	27,885	
20	do	do <i>Cyprian Prince</i> ....	14,504	

Sept. 16	Havre Fr. str. <i>Corsica</i> .....	5,000
17	Hamburg Germ. str. <i>Rio</i> .....	5,885
17	Copenhagen do .....	14,375
19	Antwerp Germ. str. <i>Marburg</i> .....	4,250
19	Algiers Fr. str. <i>La Plata</i> .....	875

11	Oran	do	.....	1,750
11	Phillipeville	do	.....	125
11	Tunis	do	.....	125
11	Mostaganem	do	.....	125
20	Salonique Aust	str.	<i>Orion</i> .....	125
	Trieste and Kiume	do	.....	0.00

21	Marseille Fr. str. <i>Les Andes</i> .....	7,015
11	Salonique do .....	1,000
21	Constantinople do .....	750
11	Odessa do .....	504
21	Samsoun do .....	250
21	Alexandria do .....	150

21	Hamburg Germ. str. <i>Pelotas</i> .....	13,145
"	Rotterdam do .....	500
<i>Elsewhere :</i>		
Sept. 17	Buenos Aires Fr. str. <i>Provence</i> .....	3,016
18	Montevideo It. str. <i>Città di Milano</i> ...	514

"	Buenos Aires	do	...	21,304
19	Montevideo Br. str.	Chyd.	.....	80
"	Buenos Aires	do	.....	488
	Coastwise various steamers	.....		8,519

The receipts for the past week were 110,182 bags,  
 against 91,883 bags for the previous week and 115,822

No. 6....	Sept. 23 95900	Sept. 16 95600
-----------	-------------------	-------------------

7....	9 400	9 200
8....	9 000	8 900
9....	8 700	8 600

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 353,452 bags, against 370,553 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 1,123,770 bags.





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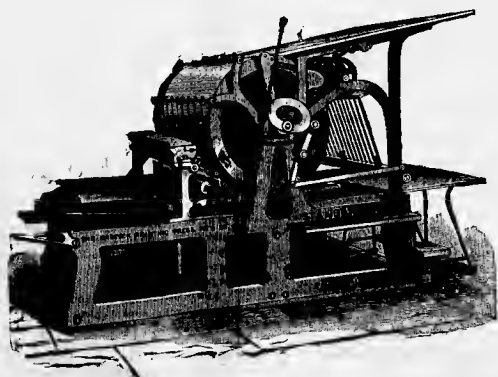
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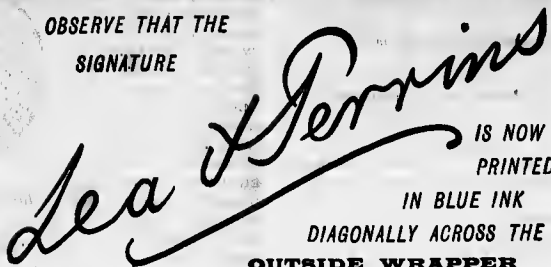
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warded, registered by post, at the follow-  
ing rates: — Per single box, 2\$800; per  
half dozen boxes, 12\$800; per dozen boxes  
20\$800.Address of manufacturer: — Joaquim Bu-  
eno de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro N. 74  
1.º andar, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

## THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 26th year having originally  
been published as *The South American Mail* and *The  
British and American Mail*. It assumed its present  
title at the beginning of April, 1873, when it was pub-  
lished three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has  
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four  
pages it has been increased to twelve.As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an  
exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates  
widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the  
United States. Its subscribers are principally business  
men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and in  
vestments. No other periodical, even with much  
veger circulation, can offer better inducements to ad-  
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Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio, 258, Rio de  
Janeiro.

## Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de  
Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Para-  
naguá, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.  
Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. inva-  
riably.

## The Steamer

## ITAPACY

will sail for

Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas  
and Porto Alegre,

Saturday 30th inst.

Freight and parcels received through the  
Trapiche SILVINO until the 30th.Valuable at the office, on the day of  
sailing, till 2 p. m.

No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's office.

For passages and information apply to the office of

## LAGE IRMÃOS,

Rua do Hospício, 9.

## The Steamer

## ITACOLOMY

will sail for

Bahia and Pernambuco

on the 27th inst.

Cargo and encomendas at the Trapiche  
SILVINO.